

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIX., NO. 35. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1909. PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

## BY THE WAY

COMMENT ON EVENTS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Berger's Burg Assaulted—Significant News from Toronto A. F. of L. Convention—International Socialist Bureau Turns Down S. P. Request.

With the appearance of "The Iron Pincers," the 13th of Eugene Sue's series of historic novels, collectively entitled "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," published by the Labor News, there are now out the first fourteen consecutive stories of the series. These fourteen stories cover the history of the race virtually for a period of fourteen hundred years—from the invasion of Gaul by Caesar to the era when feudalism reached its age of concentration, preparatory for its downfall and the advent of capitalism. History is indispensable to man; no militant can afford to leave this series unread.

Berger had better return quick from his European fool's errand to oust the S. L. P. from the International Bureau, and see to his own fences in Milwaukee. The capital, the burg, the citadel of the S. P., Milwaukee itself, is threatened; and, with Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The logic of events is training its guns upon the false structure of the Socialist party. The action of the Milwaukee Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in setting up its own candidate for Alderman-at-large, in opposition to the S. P., as reported elsewhere in this issue, is the latest and eloquent supplement to the lessons of the recent and already eloquent enough election returns throughout the land.

While craft-simple orators sawed the air at the Toronto A. F. of L. convention with heated anathemas against "Yellow labor" because it "reduces the standard of living," the sugar ship Craigbell was tying up to her pier at Yonkers eleven days late from Singapore because fourteen Chinese members of the crew struck in midocean against the treatment they were receiving. It is not recorded that a single white member of the crew made a murmur against the identical treatment. Instead of denouncing "Yellow labor," it would become Gompers and his fellows better to sit at its feet and learn.

Socialist party journalism and tactics are exemplified by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 17th instant. The report, which the paper gives of the session of the International Bureau, held on the 9th of this month, closes literally with these six lines:

"Berger explained the demand of the American S. P. for both the seats on the Bureau, on the ground that it has 97 per cent. of the membership of both parties. 'With a few words of thanks the chairman declared the important session of the Bureau adjourned.'"

Not a word of what Paul Kretlow, the proxy of the S. L. P. delegate De Leon, certainly answered to Berger's "explanations"; nor a word on the obvious action the Bureau obviously took in sitting down hard upon the "explanations."

Darkness, not enlightenment, is the bond upon which S. P. leadership relies to keep its 52,000 (1111) membership together.

"What shall we say concerning the commands of Jehova to exterminate the women and children of a vanquished foe?" is the question put by the divinity department of the University of Chicago in the "Biblical World," and with which it condemns the "morality of the Bible." One might ask these divinity creatures of Rockefeller's University, in return: "What shall we say concerning the practice of the Rockefeller class to squeeze the last drop of blood of the women and children, besides the men, of the workers whom they employ, and, therefore, have conquered, and then let them die more or less slowly of starvation?" From the point of morality there is no difference. In old Bible days prisoners of war could not be turned to profit; hence were killed. In our Rockefeller Bible days prisoners of war can be turned to profit; hence they are not killed outright; but the juice is first extracted out of them.

F. of L. need not be doubted. The activity reported among the brewery workers, bartenders and cigarmakers "to meet the onslaught upon the saloon and liquor interests," demonstrates the breath of the S. P. The bona fide Socialist will ever be guided by the class interests of the working class, and, so guided, never will he be catpaw for any special and conflicting employers' interests. The Bogus Socialist, on the contrary, unable to distinguish between class interests and special interests, will fail to perceive that not all that effects his job affects his class. If the industry of his employer is assailed by another industry, he forthwith imagines his class interests are assailed, and he will fight the assailant. As a consequence, he becomes a mercenary in the camp of his employer, fighting for his employer's interests against the interests of some other employer, and, therefore, against other workmen, who, as benighted as himself, take their employers' interests for their own. This is the Labor-dislocating essence of Craft Unionism, and, of course, of one of its political expressions—the S. P. No doubt the ripped up S. P. is well represented at a convention where Labor scatters under the opposing banners of opposing interests.

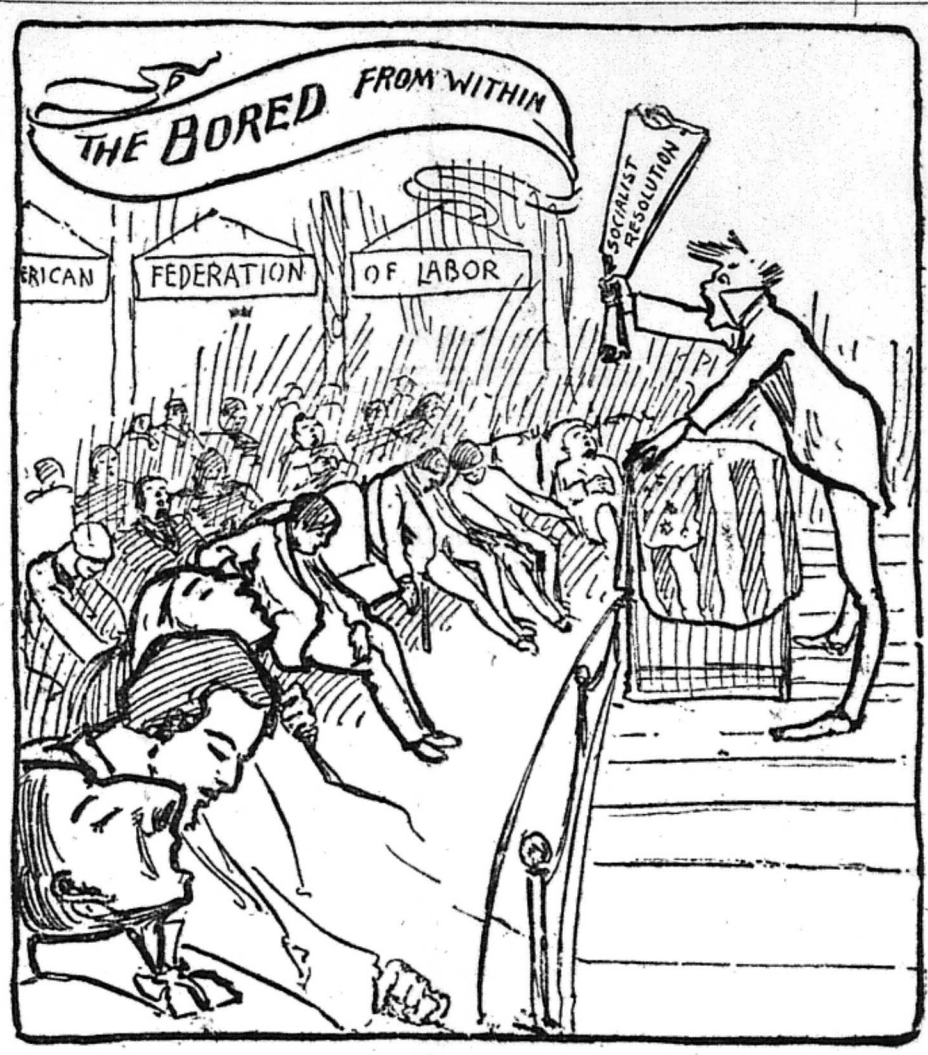
Toronto tidings about the A. F. of L. being on the eve of a smash-up are vastly interesting. That the A. F. of L. is a doomed affair no intelligent man will deny. The significance of the Toronto tidings lies in the cause to which the pending smash-up is attributed—the liquor question. A diseased man, laboring from a serious ailment, may be at the point of death, and yet recover. But when a diseased man, laboring from a certain serious ailment, is said to be about to die from a trifling ailment, then the jig is nigh up. It is a feature of certain fatal diseases that they do not figure conspicuously at the end of the performance. Some other or trifling cause carries the patient off.

Realizing that the disgrace which met its party's attempt to oust the S. L. P. from the International Bureau is bound to be followed by pressure from the Bureau for unity in America, and entertaining for unity with the S. L. P. the wholesome dread that a pickpocket entertains for the police, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 18th of this month, argues that, in case of unity, there would be but one party left called Socialist, and that then capitalist politicians would set up a party with Socialism in its name; and it closes its anti-unity argument with these words: "We entertain not the slightest doubt that any 'party' whatsoever, whosoever may stick behind it, if its name should appear in any combination with the word 'Socialist' on the official ballot, thousands of votes would be cast for it by mistake."—This is the argument of a crook, and a crook, at that, expert at just such political crookedness.

The "Spokesman Review" of Spokane simply insults the "hobo" when, referring to the slummers of that town who sail under the false colors of "I. W. W.," advocate theft, and, of course, repudiate the ballot and riot accordingly, it speaks of them as "hoboes and loafers." The "hobo" is not necessarily a loafer. The "hobo" is a workman out of work, and looking for work. All loafers are out of work; but not all out-of-work are loafers.

H. C. Parker, a Socialist party member of the Gompers Cigarmakers' Union of Philadelphia, does not propose to allow himself to be out-done in yellowism by his fellow yellow S. P. man, A. M. Simons of Chicago. Simons having announced in his Chicago "Daily Socialist" a general strike, in case Gompers goes to jail, the Philadelphia gentleman causes a unanimous resolution to be adopted to that end in his Philadelphia Union. If Gompersism were so constructed that it could engineer general strikes Gompers would not have been sentenced for contempt of court. The A. F. of L. structure, being a structure held together by "sacred contracts," the Civic Federation will see to it that "Law and Order" be not violated. But all this is no reason why Parker, Simons & Co. should not indulge their favorite sport of firing blank-cartridges. "Noise and after that nothing" is the occupation of the Company.

Readers getting the Daily People, by mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new reader in this City?



## ECHOES FROM TORONTO

[The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class,—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from Frisco," in 1905 under the title "Echoes from Pittsburgh," in 1906 under the title "Echoes from Minneapolis," in 1907 under the title "Echoes from Norfolk," and in 1908 under the title "Echoes from Denver." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from Toronto," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall:]

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at \$6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation

we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows become as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer satisfied his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had de-

parted from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas; the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas; notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and

"Whereas; it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received.

"Be it resolved; that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved; that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had, bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

LOS ANGELES S. L. P.

With Revolutionary Tactics Dumps All Labor Crooks.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.—On November 8th a supposed open meeting was held at the A. F. of L. Labor Temple, where all the candidates for the primary election which was held on Nov. 10th were to have a chance to tell the policies upon which they were running. Socialist Labor Party men knew the "open meeting" would be a farce and didn't try to get the floor, and few attended the meeting. Socialist Party men were there in abundance, expecting to tell A. F. of L. men something about "Socialism."

An A. F. of L. committee and chairman handled the situation very nicely for pure and simple unionism. The chairman's "Royal German Band," as he called it, did effective work with rag time music, which took up half the time to the fakirs' delight.

A committee of labor skates were in the rear of the hall and trotted out capitalist-minded candidates whose hearts were bleeding for the working class and votes,—mostly for votes. As they trotted forth, "Turkey in the Straw" would have been a very appropriate tune for the "Royal German Band" to have played. Some of the candidates were young and softies. Others were old baldies with fossilized skulls, where a twentieth century idea could not enter without the use of a brace and bit.

At about 10:15 p. m., after the greater part of the crowd had dispersed, the chairman, in order to appear "fair," threw the floor open for other candidates. Two intellectual acrobats of the Socialist Party, Mr. A. R. Holston and S. Dodge, tried to take the floor at the same time. A. R. Holston having flung the most bouquets at the A. F. of L. during the last few years, got the floor first.

Mr. Dodge and Mr. Holston both "believe" in industrial unionism, but not strong enough for anybody to notice it. Mr. Holston was running for city attorney. Mr. Dodge for the council. A Mr. Wheeler, who polled over 12,000 so-called Socialist votes for mayor at a recent election, also wanted a job as councilman, and felt "sure of victory."

Election came, Holston was beaten by George Edwards, S. L. P.; Mr. Neuffer, S. P. man, was laid in the shade by Louis C. Haller, S. L. P. man, for city clerk.

Socialist Party man Wheeler, in straddling over 31 labor unions and

## S. P. BURG ASSAILED

ORGANIZED LABOR TRAINS GUNS ON MILWAUKEE CENTRE.

Movement Started to Tear up Pure and Simple Ballotism—Trades Unions to Be Enlisted to Send Their Own Representatives into City Council.

Milwaukee, November 16.—Phil Sheridan, of Lodge No. 388, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has launched a movement to elect representatives of organized labor to the Common Council without the endorsement of the Social Democratic party. It is said by them that only a small percentage of those workmen that are organized give their vote to the Social Democratic party. These are those that are called in the Gompers' style of craft organizations, the workmen not belonging to any labor union are not included, and constitute the largest majority of Milwaukee's toilers. The Lodge then will work independent of the Socialist party and thus try to gain political prominence. The Lodge has adopted a resolution making Joseph La Fleur, the secretary of the Milwaukee Typographical Union, a candidate for Alderman-at-large at the spring election. Organized labor is urged to rally to his support. A morning paper says that from the tenor of the resolution one would infer that only a very small part of organized labor in the Cream City belong to and support the party or the political movement of the Social Democrats; which we think is about "it." We will yet see the day—and who will deny it?—that, by organizing on the lines done in San Francisco and other large industrial centers, the local Socialist party will suffer the same fate as its sister organizations in California and Eastern States at the last election. H. B.

the Socialist party, tripped and fell and was snored under so deep he has not been heard from since.

The I. L. I.'s (I-am-a-bum) did not poll as heavy a vote in Los Angeles as they did in New York, if 13 is a correct estimate for their New York contingent. They "each and every one" did the old woman act by staying away from the polls. Not one vote was cast by them in Los Angeles.

When they get more "powerful," and one of the Walsh's I-am-a-Bum brigade songsters touches the button the lid will fly up and a political Jack-in-the-Box will "spring out of their own economic organization" that will stagger society.

The I. L. I.'s and the S. P.'s still pretend to think the S. L. P. a corpse. Some claim spookism. Others claim she is alive and actually sits up in her coffin. Theosophists and "Christian Socialists" are claiming re-incarnation.

The fakirs in the A. F. of L., through the Socialist party, have kept us off the ticket in Los Angeles for six years. Our pamphlets and leaflets have been put out just the same, and now we are beginning to see results. We have just started to fight on the Pacific Coast. Watch us. O. W. Sewell.

## NEW SUE STORY IN DAILY PEOPLE.

Beginning Sunday, December 5th, "The Iron Pincers," the latest of the Sue series, will start in the Daily People and continue daily until completed. Other good things appear in the Daily People right along. Send along a dollar and get the Daily People for three months. You will be pleased with it.

DAILY PEOPLE, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Petty "Advance" for Iron Puddlers.

Pittsburg, November 20.—The bi-monthly examination of the sale sheets of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. and other manufacturers showed the puddling scale during the remainder of November and December would be based upon a \$1.40 card. This will net the puddlers \$5.50 per ton in the period considered.

At the last bi-monthly examination the puddling rate was \$5.37½, based upon a \$1.35 bar iron card. The finishers also will receive an advance of 1 per cent during the next 10 months.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.



## ORGANIZED SCABBERY

JOHN F. TOBIN GIVES SHOE MANUFACTURERS GUARANTEE

That His Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Will Smash All Efforts of Independent Organization to Improve Men's Condition—Extols Beauty of "Arbitration" and Scabbery.

Boston, Mass., November 16.—John F. Tobin has a letter in the Superintendent and Foreman of November 3, a journal of the shoe manufacturing trade, in which he puts forth the claims of his union, the Boot and Shoe Workers, to support from shoe manufacturers. Summed up in a few words, Tobin's letter amounts to saying to the manufacturers: "Sign with us and we will hold down your workmen."

Tobin, in his letter, extols the effectiveness of his union's methods in quelling strikes. He makes the statement that if labor struggles occur in the shoe trade it is the fault of the employers, as by his "contracts" the men are held down with an iron hand not to strike—they must swallow arbitration. Tobin also tells that his method of shackling the men has "materially aided business operations in the last decade." There are a number of shoe workers around Lynn, Mass., who refuse to put up with Tobin's enslaving art and have organized in opposition to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. These men are outlawed both by him and by the American Federation of Labor. They are a thorn in his side and in the flesh of the bosses. Tobin, in no uncertain words, tells the manufacturers that his union is ever ready to "completely nullify" the efforts of these independents to secure better conditions.

It should be further said that this Tobin organization is one by which the mouthpieces of the so-called Socialist party, its press, are ever ready to stand. For the benefit of your readers the letter of Tobin's already mentioned is here given:

"Arbitration in shoe trade disputes is being promoted by some manufacturers in co-operation with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"All shoe manufacturers who consider strikes as disturbing factors should adjust their labor conditions so as to eliminate them.

"The side that fears to submit its case to arbitrators knows of some wrong it intends to keep alive by force.

"Sometimes the parties in controversy both claim to know it all, are cock-sure they are right, and a row is started to determine who can hit the hardest and last the longest. The outcome generally is that both get fairly well battered in the encounter and a community of spectators also receive some severe scratches.

"The side that's too proud or too stubborn to arbitrate deserves to be well thrashed.

"In Massachusetts is a State Institution of Arbitration, and much of its work is supplied through adjustments called for under contract relations of shoe manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

"There is absolutely no excuse for strikes in the shoe trade in Massachusetts.

"That they are liable to occur is wholly the fault of manufacturers who refuse to join with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for an amicable adjustment of all labor disputes.

"The State, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and some shoe manufacturers have been operating together and have prevented many labor disturbances in the trade. These influences, in the last decade, have contributed materially to an era of business operations in the shoe trade uninterrupted by strikes, unparalleled in its history.

"Non-Union as well as Union manufacturers have been benefited by the activities of these agencies making for just and harmonious dealings between employers and employees.

"The policy of arbitration does not receive the endorsement of a considerable number of shoemakers, especially in Lynn and vicinity, who have recently organized in an independent movement, and without affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

"Their hope of international power rests upon the success of strike operations, in which they are now receiving the sympathetic support of another independent Union of cutters, also quite prominent in Lynn.

"This attempt to revert to the strike and lockout barbarities of former years can be checked and completely nullified provided manufacturers will take a position with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for justice to all through process of arbitration.

Union for justice to all through process of arbitration.

"Now is the time for manufacturers to make the move; when trouble comes upon them it will be then too late.

"This letter is prompted by a sincere desire to extend the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the end that a special solution of labor disputes shall take the place of combat, that the Union Stamp may become a greater factor in the selling of shoes and that increase in wages of shoemakers shall be brought about without placing manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage.

"Interviews or correspondence are solicited in reference to the subject matter of this letter, when details of organization, terms of the Union Stamps contract, policy of the Union and all matters pertaining thereto will be carefully and clearly explained.

"Respectfully yours,  
"John F. Tobin,  
"General President."

MORE S. P. GRIEF.

Vote Drops Seventy-Five Per Cent in Louisville.

Louisville, November 15.—The vote hunting Socialist party has come to grief here, too. Last year their vote was 658; this year their vote is 163; loss, 495. Their short cut to the Co-operative Commonwealth does not appear to be panning out so well as our paper ballot devotees thought it would.

Whether our local S. P. opportunists are any wiser now than they were before the election, I am unable to say, but their countenances indicate that they are at least sadder than they were. At any rate, our opportunist brethren seem to have missed their opportunity here as well as everywhere else.

Sad, isn't it, to think that after the Socialist party had courted and caressed and defended the A. F. of L. fakirs all these many years the fakirs should throw them down so hard and then laugh at them in their distress?

Here the S. P. nominated a prominent A. F. of L.-ite for Mayor, and put the A. F. of L. craft union scab label on every scrap of their reform literature which they got out and circulated; and their candidate for Mayor urged and entreated his fellow craft unionists to live up to the motto of their great leader, S. Gompers, and "vote to reward your friends, and punish your enemies." And the net result of their catering to the A. F. of L.-ites, who look upon themselves as full fledged brothers of their capitalist employers and full partners in the firm of "Capital and Labor," was the loss of seventy-five per cent of their last year's vote.

The S. L. P. vote last year was 114 votes; this year it is 66; we lose forty-two per cent, or 48. But we were not gunning for votes.

We are not disheartened, not a bit of it. Conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, full of faith in the righteousness of our cause, confident of the final triumph of our class over its enemies, we shall fight on.

We have already started our 1910 campaign with a decidedly successful open air meeting last night at Third and Market streets. We had a better audience, a larger one, and more encouragement than we had at any previous meeting during the summer. We sold thirty booklets and copies of the Sunday People. And we are going to keep right at it. The size of the vote will not affect us in the least.

Let us live up to our reputation, the unconquerable, the aggressive S. L. P. Jas. H. Arnold.

## For the Student

Communist Manifesto .....	\$10
Lasalle's Open Letter .....	10
Life of Engels .....	10
Ninth Convention S. L. P. ..	10
No Compromise .....	10
Socialism, What It Is .....	10
Workers' Program .....	10
Two Pages from Roman History .....	15
American Industrial Evolution. 15	
Value, Price, and Profit ....	15
As to Politics .....	20
Flashlights Amsterdam Congress ..	25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis ..	25
Napoleon .....	25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress ..	25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

# - The Iron Pincers -

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

A Tale of the Thirteenth Century, the period that, with Music and Poetry, softened the rudeness and coarseness of previous times and prepared the way for the Age of Chivalry.

Religious bigotry still reigns supreme, and though more "refined" persecutes as of old.

The story has all the fascination of a drama, as it unfolds the tragic and the laughable, giving always a true picture of the times.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

CLOTH, 193 PAGES, FIFTY CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

## PRESENT CONDITIONS AND REMEDY

PRIVATE CONTROL OF MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION ENSLAVES AND DEPRIVES RACE—SOCIALISM NEEDED.

By Emil F. Wegener, College Point, N.Y.

Present economic conditions are detrimental to the welfare and happiness of the Working Class, and it is time this class put an end to a system which condemns its members to long hours of toil, forces mothers and children into factories and mills, and deprives other workers, physically and mentally able to toil, of the opportunity to gain employment. The following item is significant:

"Not less than 200,000 men and women in New York City want work and can't get it, Miss Cora D. Harvey, Secretary of the National Committee of the Unemployed said yesterday at the hearing in City Hall of the Wainwright Commission. This commission is made up of members of the State Senate and Assembly and of appointees of Governor Hughes, and it is investigating the operation of the Employers' Liability Act, the causes of industrial accidents, unemployment, and lack of farm labor."—N. Y. Times, November 13.

Our present economic system wastes the energy of millions of workers at vocations which do not contribute one iota to the needs of mankind. Let us, as an example, take the men in the standing armies and navies of the world physically and mentally able to perform some useful work. Their only function is to keep the working class in its present state of slavery, wage slavery, and make war upon other countries. Workingmen, who never had a quarrel, never did harm to each other, kill and maim one another in war so that this or another set of capitalists may enrich themselves. The wars bring nothing but sorrow and misery to thousands of workers' homes.

When we turn back the pages of history, we learn that there was a time when it was necessary for man to toil long hours, and for wives and children to assist in the struggle for a livelihood. Such a condition was due to the absence of machinery, production having to be carried on with the crude hand tool. We find that at times people in this or that part of a land suffered from famine, due to the inadequate means of communication and transportation; pestilence spread over the land, due to the lack of proper medical and sanitary methods. But to-day, with all the modern means of production, transportation, and communication, with advanced medical science and with more perfect sanitary methods which can be installed, man's reign on earth could be one of comfort, ease, and happiness; to-day the old and infirm could be properly provided for, mothers remain at home, children enjoy their childhood days on playgrounds, attend the schools until such time as they would be physically and mentally able to take up their share of useful work. But these things are not the boon of the working class.

What causes the social and industrial evils which we of the working class suffer? The causes have been attributed to our monetary system, gold, or silver, to our tariff, high or low, and to immigration. These, however, are not the causes.

Migrations of workers are due to an ambition to better their condition. When they arrive at their new destination they are compelled to compete with other workers and take low wages through no fault of theirs, but due to the fact of the lack of proper economic organization of the working class.

These are two factors that must be reckoned with, viz: machinery, which is the great displacer of labor and eliminator of skill (every machine saves labor-power: unless it did that it would be useless), and the trusts, which are the result of competition as, for the past thirty years, capitalists awoke to the fact that it was not to their interests to underbid one another, so, in order to make business and investments safe, they combined the different companies into trusts.

For the working class the trust, under the present system, has nothing to offer. These institutions are labor-saving machines which have thrown out of employment thousands of workmen, and as these factors are spreading over the world, it is only logical to believe that conditions must grow worse, unless a change is brought about.

We Socialists cannot agree with those who advocate going back to the form of production in vogue at the time of our grandfathers. Nor can we agree with those who either cannot see, or do not desire further progress, and stand pat. We know that the machinery and the trusts can be made good things for society. It must be obvious to everyone that a knife, or a saw, or an axe, is of benefit to mankind, only so long as properly used, but each become very dangerous and destructive when misused. The same holds good with regard to the trust. The evil of the trust operation lies in the fact that it is private property.

To-day, instead of commodity production being for use and to satisfy the needs of man, it is carried on for personal, for private gain. We see production curtailed, the fruits of nature allowed to rot in the fields, or dumped into rivers and bays, cotton is plowed under the ground, and all sorts of manipulations are carried on to keep the market short and the price long. Working men are compelled to eat adulterated foods, to wear shoddy clothing and to live in ill-smelling, ill-ventilated, disease-breeding habitations. They must work in unhealthy and unsafe buildings; able-bodied men and women are thrown out of employment while mothers and children are forced into toil. All this happens that an idle parasitical class may amass immense wealth and fritter away their time in horse shows, dog shows, monkey dimers and divorce scandals. "Our" American heiresses desire to be "noble ladies," and then millions are needed to swap for the title of European libertines and rascals. Did the daughters of the working classes outrage the sanctity of marriage so, they would be called immoral.

To-day there exists a system of slavery, wage slavery. The capitalist class, who own the means of production, are the masters; we, the working class, who own nothing outside our labor-power, are the slaves. We toilers, the salt of the earth, without whom society could not exist, are compelled to seek a master who will buy us. The masters only buy when they can make a profit out of our labor.

Yet if we obtain employment, are we secure? By no means. Sickness, accident or old age may afflict us; at any time we are apt to be laid off or discharged. As the average worker can save nothing of any consequence under present conditions, such misfortune means degradation and starvation; it means the wrecking of the home.

There is but one remedy for the present evils suffered by the race: that remedy is the abolition of capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, and the substitution thereof of Socialism, the taking and holding by the Working Class of the means of production. Under Socialism production will be carried on for use, to satisfy the needs of mankind, and, by reducing the hours of toil in proportion to the progress of inventive industry every one may be given an opportunity to obtain

employment and to receive the full value of his toil.

How can this be brought about? There are two parties in the field who claim to stand for Socialism, viz: the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. A plain statement of what each stands for will enable the reader to judge which is wheat and which is chaff.

The Socialist party says that its only motive is to serve the interests of the working class, and its only aim is to abolish the capitalist system of exploitation and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. But then the Socialist party upholds the American Federation of Labor, a capitalist institution, which denies the existence of a class struggle, a struggle between the master class and the working class. And the Wall Street Journal has said that the American Federation of Labor is the strongest bulwark against Socialism in this country. Furthermore, the American Federation, instead of uniting, divides the working class on the industrial field. It is in no way capable of solving the labor question. The Socialist party, however, sings the praises of the A. F. of L., and therefore must be judged by that.

The Socialist Labor Party acts differently. It realizes that Socialism means Industrial Democracy; that under Socialism we will have government by industries; economic instead of political administration. Accordingly, the Socialist Labor Party takes its stand for the abolition of the capitalist system and capitalist class, but it cautions the workers that labor organization is necessary, not the A. F. of L. kind of unions, but industrial unions, unions embracing the entire industries integrally combined. With such a union as the means, the workers may not only gain improvements right now, but they will be able to ensure the success of Socialism. This is the position of the Socialist Labor Party and by which it must be judged.

Choose, O workers, and cast your lots.

S. P. DROP ALL OVER PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 10.—The highest vote polled by any of the S. P. candidates on the State ticket this year was 22,320 for Moore as State Treasurer. The S. P. vote last year was 33,913. The drop of 11,593, or one-third the 1908 vote is the preliminary consequence of the intrigue to keep the S. L. P. off the ballot, together, of course, with the simultaneous hobnobbing with A. F. of L. Civic Federations and Trautman veiled dynamiters.

DOWN GOES S. P. IN PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15.—The official returns of last election are just published in the papers for this county, Allegheny. The S. P. trick of conspiring with the capitalist authorities to keep the S. L. P. ticket off the ballot, and the S. P. policy of opportunism and of coquetting with the labor fakirs has received a double black-eye. Last year the S. P. vote was 7,311; this year it dropped to 3,790. The loss of nearly one-half, 3,521 votes, is but an installment lesson. There is more to come. The S. L. P. vote is not reported. We had to write the names of our candidates.

S. L. P. in Rhode Island Gains; S. P. Loses.

Providence, R. I., November 16.—The returns of the vote in this State show that the S. L. P. has gained and that the S. P. has lost. Last year the S. L. P. received 182 votes; this year 294. The S. P. had 1,365 in 1908; this year it gets 807.

Taking It Out of Labor.

Manchester, England, November 20.—The spinners of American cotton who have been working on a 40-hour week schedule held a mass meeting to vote on the question of continuing on short time. It was unanimously decided to continue on the present short schedule until February 28, 1910, 12 weeks beyond the time that had already been fixed.

## CONTRACT FETTER

WILL PROMOTE DENVER MACHINISTS SCABBING UPON THEMSELVES.

Union Men Are to Stick to "Agreements" with Bosses When Their Brothers Go Out for Eight-Hour Day, January 1st.—Laying Way for Defeat Already.

Denver, Colo., November 17.—In a "spirit of fairness," probably to give the employers plenty of time to prepare themselves and secure men to take their places, the local machinists' union served notice a couple of weeks ago on the bosses that, beginning January 1st, all its members not under contract would demand an eight-hour day with the same wages now paid for a nine-hour day.

The movement for an eight-hour day was started at the recent convention of the International Association of Machinists, held in this city and, it is said, will be taken up throughout the country the first of next year. Here in Denver a strike is expected as the employers have signified their intention of resisting the demand. About 300 men will be affected locally.

As the demand for an eight-hour day will not affect the unions or shops where a contract exists, we may perhaps witness the disgusting sight of union men scabbing on members of the same organization, and even of the same local union.

The machinists have never hesitated to remain at work when union men of other crafts, in the same industry, were out on strike. Thus scabbing on their fellow members of the A. F. of L., and by their action, justifying the name which the S. L. P. has applied to the pure and simple craft unions, "Organized Scabbery," there is no reason to doubt that these men will not go a step farther and scab upon themselves and members of their own local union.

If a general strike of machinists is started on January 1st, under such circumstances as the situation suggests, with the bosses having been notified two months in advance, it is self evident that the move will prove a failure the same as most of the strikes of the A. F. of L.

The wage slaves, machinists and all others, will have to learn that before anything at all can be accomplished they must organize industrially and recognize that the injury to one craft is an injury to all, and that contracts entered into with the masters are of absolutely no value to the slaves but are continually used by the bosses to defeat the struggles of the men for better conditions. A.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

The Topic Groupings Are:  
WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE  
THE CLASS STRUGGLE  
THE SUFFRAGE  
ARGUMENTS OF ANTIS  
ARGUMENTS OF PROS  
CONCLUSIONS

Paper, 48 Pages. Price 10 Cents.  
12 Copies, \$1.00.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## FOR THE HOME

A BEAUTIFUL PRINT  
OF  
KARL MARX  
Socialism's Foremost  
Exponent

Size 16x22 Inches.

PRICE: TEN CENTS.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

...BY...  
WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## Liberal Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity—  
By EDWARD GIBBON

One volume, 864 pages, illustrated; cloth-bound; price, \$2.00.

"This important work contains Gibbon's complete Theological writings, separate from his historical and miscellaneous works, showing when, where, and how Christianity originated; who were its founders; and what were the sentiments, character, manners, numbers, and condition of the primitive Christians. It will be a treasure for all libraries."—The Magazine of American History.

Force and Matter—  
By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

414 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.  
A scientific and rationalistic work of merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German Edition.

Man, in the Past, Present and Future—  
By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

350 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.  
This work describes Man as a "being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it, as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."

Descent of Man (The).—  
By CHARLES DARWIN

Cloth, price, 75c.

On its appearance it aroused at once a storm of mingled wrath, wonder and admiration. In elegance of style, charm of manner and deep knowledge of natural history, it stands almost without a rival among scientific works.

Origin of Species—  
By CHARLES DARWIN

Cloth, price, 75c.

The thought of this book has become a part of the common inheritance of the race.

Evolution of Man—  
By ERNST HAECKEL

A \$10.00 Book for \$1.00; by mail \$1.20

History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science—  
By PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER

Cloth, price, \$1.75.

Last Words on Evolution—  
By ERNST HAECKEL

Cloth, price, \$1.00.

"The victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle."

Superstition in All Ages—  
By JEAN MESLIER

Cloth, price, \$1.00.

Martyrdom of Man (The).—  
By WINWOOD READE

Cloth, price, \$1.00.

Shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.



## SEE YE NOT?

## A FEW POSERS FOR THE OBJECTORS TO SOCIALISM TO ANSWER

Two thousand years ago the Man of Galilee is credited with having called out to the people of his times. "Having eyes, see ye not? Having ears, hear ye not?" and these questions might well be put to the people of our time, and especially the opponents of Socialism. Having eyes, see ye not the poverty and the wretchedness? Having ears, hear ye not the cries of distress of ten million of your fellow countrymen whose physical needs are not supplied by their daily toil? Having eyes, see ye not the two million children toiling long hours in factory, mine and workshop, and hear ye not their voices praying to be saved from the blight of premature work? See ye not that other two million children who enter their school rooms suffering from the pangs of hunger, and hear ye not them asking whether the needs of their bodies ought not to be supplied before the attempt to store their minds is made? See ye not the rich squandering the wealth produced by the hard work of the laborer, and hear ye not the workman asking why he whom the industries of this country will cripple and maim this year, and hear ye not their cries of distress, deepened by the knowledge that their loved ones, too, must suffer, because deprived of their support? Se ye, and hear ye, and have ye no answer?

The objectors to the Socialist remedy have nothing to offer but superficial and ignorant criticism. They suggest no alternative to Socialism. They are either blind and deaf, or having been able to grab their share of the wealth of the world, they selfishly ignore the suffering of others.

Let them consider the Socialist indictment of Capitalism. Let them consider that in ordinary times of prosperity one-ninth of the people of this country are unable to secure a decent livelihood. By competent critics this figure is considered an underestimate rather than an exaggeration. It is not the result of an actual enumeration, but it is an estimate based on facts, of which the following are a few. According to statistics gathered by officials of New York State, in a single year eighteen per cent. of the people of that state applied for charity, and another year nineteen per cent. In 1903 one-fifth of the people of Boston asked for and received assistance. Each year one person out of every ten who in Manhattan Borough is buried in a pauper's grave, and fourteen per cent. of the people of that borough are evicted. The census of the United States tells us that in 1900, a prosperous year, six million workers were out of employment at some time during the year, and two million workers were out of employment from four to six months.

Let them consider that according to the census there were in 1900, 1,752,187 children under sixteen years of age engaged in gainful pursuits. In the cotton mills of the South, in the mines, silk and lace mills of Pennsylvania, in the glass and textile mills, the cigar and tobacco factories of New Jersey, in the sweatshops of New York, yes, in every state of the nation, they were working away their young lives toiling from twelve to fourteen hours daily. Can they look with equanimity on this grinding into gold of children?

Let them consider that the Board of Education of Chicago found 5,000 school children in that city alone who entered their schoolrooms without having had breakfast, and 15,000 others who were chronically underfed. A competent authority places the number of underfed school children in New York city at between 60,000 and 70,000, and an investigator, who made a careful study of the effect of poverty on school children, says: "All the data available seem to indicate that not less than two million children of school age are the victims of poverty which denies them the common necessities, particularly adequate nourishment." Let them consider what Socialism has done, wherever its candidates have been elected to office, to end the underfeeding of school children.

Let them consider our periodic panics. What remedy have they to offer? Panics are inherent in capitalist machine production. The first great inventions of machinery came in the eighteenth century, and in 1819 had the first panic. Since then we have had a panic on an average every ten years. The reason why panics are a part of capitalist machine production is quite clear. Car Wright, when in the Department of Commerce and Labor, was authorized by the statement that the machine-using worker produced 10.65 in wealth each day, or 3,000 per year. Census Bulletin tells us that this same average

worker receives \$547 per year.

So the average worker produces seven times as much as he receives. Deduct from his product the cost of raw material, supervision, and deterioration of machinery, and he still produces many times what he receives. Since he produces more than he receives, he produces more than he can buy back. The non-producing classes use up part of this excess. The capitalists waste another part. But despite all this the worker cannot buy back what is left. When these goods accumulate, the production of more goods becomes unprofitable. The panic with its train of suffering for the worker follows. "From those who have already sacrificed much, more sacrifices are demanded," Richard T. Ely, professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin, says, "It is claimed (under Socialism) the waste from crises and industrial depressions would disappear, and this claim is well founded." Can the critics of Socialism suggest any other way of eliminating the waste from crises and industrial depressions?

One of the chief objections these same critics offer against Socialism is that with the incentive of greed and selfishness eliminated, the production of wealth would be greatly diminished. Let them consider the wastes of Capitalism, which Socialism would stop. Let them consider the duplicated railroad systems, telegraph systems, telephone systems, gas and electric light plants. Let them consider the immense saving the trusts have made in producing wealth, which savings Socialism would be able to increase. Let them consider the number of grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, confectionery stores and dry goods stores listed in the directories of every city and town in the United States, and the immense saving which Socialism would make by substituting large establishments serving the needs of the people of certain districts.

Suppose all the mail for one of our large cities was dumped in a heap, and each mail carrier grabbed an armful and set out to deliver it, would they not consider such a system, or rather lack of system, of delivering mail, insane? That is the way milk is delivered. Our groceries and meat come in the same way. Half a dozen laundrymen gathering and delivering washing on a single street of a large city is not an uncommon sight. Then let them consider the waste of labor power represented by salesmen, bankers, brokers, commission merchants, manufacturing agents, lawyers, real estate men all of whom would be unnecessary in a rationally organized system of wealth production and distribution. Then there is the army of the workers engaged in manufacturing useless articles, shoddy trash, the making of which lowers the self-respect of the workmen producing them and serves no real need of society.

Experience has proven that a decrease of the hours of labor and improvement of the environment of the laborer results in a greater product, but even if this were not true, let the opponents of Socialism consider the waste and inefficiency of Capitalism, and then let them deny that Socialism by eliminating this waste and inefficiency can increase the amount of real wealth produced and still decrease the hours of labor.

Socialism proposes to remedy these evils through the collective ownership, ownership by all the people, of the means of wealth production and distribution, and by assuring to each worker the full equivalent of his labor and the right to work at all times.—The Truthseeker.

## ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel,  
Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by  
BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## 'SOCIALIST DEFECTS'

Princeton Professor Sets Up Man of  
Straw and Pounds Him Down.

Plainfield, N. J., November 17.—Prof. Daniels of Princeton University, pounded what he considered "Defects of the Socialist Programme," at the November 15th meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club of Plainfield, N. J.

The "Defects" he brought out are not kin to Socialist ideas at all; the blows he dealt to these "Defects" were poignant; but alas for the professor, his remarks proved his lack of familiarity with Socialist philosophy or tactics.

He opened up on the "Diversity of Opinion" among Socialists, dividing them into the following "sects":—Marxian, Utopian, Revolutionary, Materialistic, Conservative, Opportunist, Christian, Anti-Marital and Bureaucratic. For good measure, he added the Aristocratic, as represented by H. G. Wells, the English novelist. I have heard of an anti-Socialist, who in his lectures credits us with fifty-seven varieties. He ought to give Prof. Daniels some pointers as to the forty-seven he omitted naming.

He claimed that owing to the "contradictions of expression and opinion among Socialists; in all efforts to refute their arguments, dissent must be made either with the doctrines advanced by some particular individual, or with the cardinal points of agreement among the various sects."

Choosing the latter as his bone of contention, he would advance three points, which he felt confident would show how utopian and impracticable were Socialist endeavors.

His first point was an old bogey. "Socialists are agreed that, in the ordering of the industrial world, it is not necessary to have recourse to the spirit of acquisitiveness, gain or self-interest. It can be based on social service without resort to satisfying of individual desires."

This bald statement he disposed of by stating that, "however industry was organized, the organization would be compelled to cope with the constant changes going on in production." He stuck his finger in his eye by saying, "Changes are due to the incentives Socialists propose to abolish." Wonderful logic! According to the professor, the organization would have to continually cope with that which it had abolished! Then he dropped once more: "Under Socialism we should become stationary." "The motives of gain, acquisitiveness, self-interest are not, as Socialists claim, of an immoral character."

It is needless to continue reciting the professor's whacks at his straw-man. The mere tyro in the revolutionary movement can easily dispose of them. The only singular point about it, to us, is its constant reiteration by individuals, who in their attempts to refute the unanswerable arguments of Marxism, rely on misrepresentation as their main weapon.

Chestnut 2. "Socialists assume that by the time industry is socialized we shall have established a complete directory." In attacking this assumption, he cited various authorities to show the curse of officialdom and bureaucracy. His harangue demonstrated the fact that the professor is unaware that Socialism would abolish political government and its attendant evils. The idea of a social state without the present means of control is beyond his ken. His shafts were all aimed at State Socialism or Paternalism. Not once, throughout his lecture, did he broach anything which savored of the revolutionary.

Third Sophistry—"It is a mistake for Socialists to assume that competition begets bitterness among competitors." To prop up his falsity, he dwelt at considerable length on the competition among the professional classes, civil service appointees, etc. He refrained from touching the rivalry in trade with its consequent evils and enmities. Well for the professor, he's not engaged in some manufacturing or commercial pursuit, he'd find all the bitterness he'd want! Possibly he thinks the methods used by the Standard Oil Company in stamping out competition were altruistic; or that Wall Street deals are based on the Golden Rule. (The Biblical one.)

\* Summing up, he claimed it wrong to condemn acquisitiveness without recognizing motives; or purposes for which wealth is used. That "the boy working his way through college, the man engaged in providing for his family, even he who sought wealth for the power it gave were all justified." "Acquisitiveness is the incentive to progress; the opposite is not altruism—but quietism." In other words, conditions are right because they exist.

As the audience were leaving, the chair announced questions in order. This was a surprise to me as at no other lecture to the club was this opportunity given. I threw him the following: "Professor, as you justify competition, how about the competition for employment among

the working classes?" "That is justifiable," he replied. "If one man wants \$1.75 to mow my lawn, another has the right to mow it for \$1.50." What an expansive view of conditions as they affect the worker is here manifested! What a grasp on Socialist ideals and aims.

I then directed a few remarks to the audience. I called their attention to industrial slavery: that the working classes were exploited by the privileged; that Socialism sought merely the establishment of equal opportunity by the abolition of privilege. The professor picked me up by saying, "I suppose I am an industrial slave." "Very probably you are," I answered. "I will admit," he said, "that property sometimes transcends human rights; but this is no reason for leveling us all to an equality." The confusion caused by those leaving the hall, prevented further discussion. Oh, but he is easy!

Conceptions of Socialism which are based on misrepresentations due either to ignorance, perversity or material interests seem to be the stock in trade of our opponents. Too true, the main work before us is educational: a work which the Revolutionary movement alone is capable of pursuing. Courage! Comrades. "Tis hope that nerves the toiler on." Our ideals are our hope; our tactics the tools which will ultimately usher in those ideals!

P. M.

## DOLLARS.

They Are at the Bottom of All Alleged  
Shop Reformers.

It is often argued by reformers, and with good logic, that measures instituted for better working conditions are due to the humanitarian spirit of righteousness lodged in the breast of our capitalistic benefactors. That it is the anticipation of increased profits and nothing but profits that makes for change in working conditions is strongly brought out in an article on Sanitation in one of the capitalistic technical journals. The author is not a Socialist, nor is his article addressed to working people. It simply gives information to manufacturers how to increase dividends:

"It was dividends as well as humanitarian conditions that led to the introduction of proper heating methods in the New England textile industries. It is obvious, to-day, that frozen fingers are clumsy fingers which cannot secure the full output of the machine. The output of cotton depends upon nimble fingers. It pays to warm the mills."

"For many years it has been recognized that undue atmospheric dryness hampers working conditions and reduces production. This has led to the attention being paid to supplying artificial humidity (increase of moisture in air by means of water vapor). Artificial humidification increases output by reducing electrical tension, strengthening the yarn, improving it by causing the fibers to engage in closer contact, thereby increasing its elasticity as well as its tensile strength."

"The direct mechanical value of humidification works on parallel lines with the indirect, i. e., operative working capacity effects. To secure the best results in dividends both conditions must be considered. To secure the largest profits it will pay the manufacturer to consider not only the effects on the yarn but the effects on the health of the working capacity of his operatives."

There are the devil's horns. Not the worker's health, but the health of his producing powers, concern our master class.

In the mill, dust and disease-breeding germs play havoc with the worker's health. These conditions can be removed by a proper system of ventilation. That entails expenditure. The author cautiously assures manufacturers not to feel uneasy on that head, that ideal conditions are possible, in mills, as the Massachusetts law recognizes, "without unreasonable expenses." Human life must give way to "unreasonable expense."

"At proper temperature" (as far as reasonable expense will allow) "work can be done faster. Keep your operatives more comfortable and they will produce more work. The manufacturer who disregards modern appliances for ventilation, humidification and temperature, is wasting money. He is lowering the efficiency of his human machines."

Every reform in the mill aims to intensify the workers' speed, so that the "human machines" will yield ever-increasing profits to the master class. That is the purpose of reform. J. D. P.

## Lower Wages Ahead for Weavers.

Fall River, November 18.—The Textile Council met to-night and President Tansey submitted his final report on the wage margins since May. The result of the average margins in this time determined the rate of wages to be paid for the next six months. A cut in wages affecting 30,000 employees was indicated.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## TAKE THE HINT

From Experience of Section Seattle  
and Push the Daily People.

As the comrades and Sections throughout the country all have their own particular, and sometimes peculiar, way of spreading the Party press and literature, and propagating the principles of Socialism and the position of the Socialist Labor Party, I am proud to tell the story of one day's efforts, to illustrate what is done every day here, be it rain or shine, mild or cold, and the work shall never cease until that which the human race for centuries past has been struggling for, shall be achieved.

On Sunday, October 24th, four S. L. P. "newsboys" sold over 300 copies of the Daily and Weekly People before 6 o'clock in the evening. These were sold, and language papers in addition, without the help of a meeting or any extraordinary event. We have by long and persistent effort aroused a strong interest in the party papers, and besides good sub. lists, we dispose of 125 copies a day of the Daily People. That Sunday evening we had a meeting but the evening was so unusually foggy and cold that after half an hour of speaking we had to close up, selling only six pamphlets.

While the S. L. P. has its hands full in the fight against the combined and concentrated forces of capitalism there is another element, masquerading under the name of Socialist, that must be just as bitterly fought. This so-called Socialist bunch converts principles into a merchandise, into a medium of exchange, for a hamburger sandwich or a feed of pork chops, or for cheap barrel-house booze.

Here in Seattle that element, with the help of barrel-house bums, hal-luluja bums, professional bums and a few misled workmen are sailing under the name "Workingmen's Party of the State of Washington, U. S. A., International, Continental, Universal," etc. Their object being graft, they spout and pound the air, and they are for anything that brings the grub.

We keep at the work of educating the workers, and as the workers catch on the grafters, and the ground slip from under their feet, hence you can imagine how the whole unholy crew rave when they see the success we have in pushing the Party press. The mere sight of the Daily People throws them into convulsions and ravings.

We are knocking out these and other enemies of the workers by pushing the Daily People. Other Sections throughout the country should take the hint from our experience. Get a bundle of the Daily People every day and sell them.

S. Branch.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.

## SOCIAL CAUSES OF HOMELESS-NESS.

In the Literary Magazine, published in connection with the Washington, D. C. Herald, on September 12, Mrs. Alice Willard Solenberger, of Philadelphia, told of a study made recently of the cases of 1,000 homeless men who applied to the Chicago Bureau of Charities for some form of aid. These men were of the class so often referred to as "tramps," although only about one-quarter of them were found to be rightly so-called. Mrs. Solenberger writes:

"A number of interesting things were discovered about the group, as, for instance, that fifty of them were insane and almost as many more were feeble-minded or epileptic; that nearly a hundred were tuberculosis and that 253 were either temporarily or permanently crippled or maimed. The facts in relation to character in this latter group of men are of special interest. Less than two per cent. of these men had been crippled from birth; thirty-four per cent. were crippled by illness; almost all of the remaining sixty-four per cent. owed their handicaps to the railroads, to injuries while at work, or to some of the innumerable forms of accident which are of daily occurrence in great cities."

## A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound; may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,  
28 City Hall Place,  
New York.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

## THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

## HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

14 Volumes on Sale. 5 More in Course of Publication  
THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c. THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.  
THE BRASS BELL.....50c. CARLOVINGIAN COINS 50c.  
THE IRON COLLAR.....50c. THE IRON ARROW HEAD 50c.  
THE SILVER CROSS.....50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL.....50c.  
THE CASQUE'S LARK.....75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.....75c.  
THE PONTIARD'S HILT.....75c. THE IRON PINCERS.....50c.  
THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c. THE IRON TREVET.....75c.

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York

## THE SMART SET

Our So-Called "Best" People Are  
Merely Dressed Up Good-for-Nothings.

There is a class of people in New York city of special interest to the social philosopher and to the neurologist and alienist. We are alluding to the ultra-smart set, so-called.

The women of this class are more especially interesting. They appear to be, in the main, sheltered defectives. Their facial "expression" is usually inane, vapid an suggestive of dementia praecox.

Excessive wealth surely carries its own terrible compensations. Its possessors need not be envied.

These women, and in particular the younger ones, are of poor physique and generally poorly nourished. Thus they betray a general deterioration, or decadence. The older ones are better nourished but nevertheless poorly conditioned.

The appearance of these degenerates is wholly consonant with the popular conceptions regarding their methods of killing time. It fully bears out the conceptions, under the scrutiny of the trained medical observer.

Listen to them converse and the

diagnosis is complete.

They are to be seen chiefly at certain country-clubs, fashionable racetracks, hunt-clubs, and charity bazaars.

They not only lack talent of every sort but the most elementary faculties only are theirs. Some of them make lamentable attempts at the terpsichorean or dramatic arts among their kind, by whom they are, of course, applauded. One of them occasionally writes a book calculated to make the judicious grieve and becomes known among his set as a devil of a literature.

Charity is a common field for their exploitation.

Were it not for their wealth and the social sycofancy it engenders they would speedily come to social and psychopathic grief, for as a class they have not brains enough to entertain, edify or propitiate their fellow men on an equal plane.

Many of them become neurasthenic, or rather succumb to their congenital neurasthenia and finally are unable to live without trained nurses and a certain sort of fashionable physician who is a kind of professional Elijah, eating largely of these sacred ravens' manna. Dementia often closes the chapter.

No well-informed medical New Yorker will dispute the essential truth of the foregoing paragraphs.—Critics and Guide.

## .. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place,  
New York.

## Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?  
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.  
Preamble of the I. W. W.  
Trades Unionism in the U. S.  
Debate on Unionism.  
Industrial Unionism.  
Reform or Revolution.  
John Mitchell Exposed.  
Socialism, Utopia to Science.  
Socialist Unity.  
The Working Class.  
The Capitalist Class.  
The Class Struggle.  
The Socialist Republic.  
Antipatriotism.  
Socialism.  
Marx on Malleck.  
Socialism versus Anarchism.  
Assassinations and Socialism.  
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.  
Religion of Capital.  
Foundation of the Labor Movement.  
Historical Materialism.  
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.  
The Mark.  
The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place :: New York



## WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1576.  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 18, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	36,969
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	134,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;  
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly  
People, whether for editorial or business  
departments, must be addressed to: The  
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York  
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on  
their papers and renew promptly in order  
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper  
regularly two weeks from the date when  
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1909.

## Give me the whole of life!

The joy, the hope, the pain,  
The struggle whose end is strength,  
The loss that is infinite gain,  
Not the drought of a cloudless sky,  
Not the rust of a fruitless rest;  
Give me the sun and the storm;  
The calm and the white sea crest.  
—CLEAVES.

## ANENT SPOKANE.

Of those, if any—who may have be-  
lieved the statement, "Pure and Simple  
Socialist party Ballotism merges into  
Pure and Simple Anarchist Ballotism,"  
was a bit of ill temper, at least an ex-  
aggeration, on the part of the Daily  
People, the attention is hereby called  
to certain happenings going on in  
Spokane, together with the attitude  
thereon of both the avowedly Anar-  
chist and the S. P. press.

To the Pacific slope there regularly  
gravitates a large number of workers  
from among the vast mass of proletar-  
ians, whom insecurity of occupation  
keeps on the go in search of a job.  
It should seem that the hard condi-  
tions inflicted by capitalism upon this  
worried element would render them  
exempt from further attempts at ex-  
ploitation. It happens otherwise. Dur-  
ing the second and third year of the  
existence of the I. W. W., one J. H.  
Walsh, a man of shady antecedents  
who managed to obtain from the or-  
ganization credentials as organizer,  
gathered, here and there, what he  
could of the roving proletarians be-  
yond the Rockies, men and some wo-  
men, into "lodging houses," "organ-  
ized" them into I. W. W. "locals," and  
proceeded to make his living out of  
them. It was essential to Walsh's  
plan to keep the men and women who  
fell his victims in excitement and, of  
course, uninformed. Salvation Army-  
like they were dragged along the  
streets, and made to sing hysterical  
songs, the refrain of one of which,  
their favorite one, being "I am a bum."  
These lodging-house ventures of  
Walsh's sprang up and melted away.  
One of these, however, the one in  
Spokane, survives to this day.

The Spokane lodging-house "Local  
of the I. W. W." is virtually all that  
was left of the I. W. W. to the Anar-  
chist element which, upon motion of  
the avowed Anarchist Axelsson, and  
upon his urging: "Show me where  
political action has accrued to the  
benefit and where it can benefit the  
working class," tore from their pre-  
amble the I. W. W. call upon the pro-  
letariat to "unite upon the political as  
well as upon the industrial field." Im-  
pelled by the Anarchistic momentum  
imparted to it by the tearing out of  
the political clause from their pre-  
amble, the Spokane lodging-house  
concern speedily ripened into full fruit.  
The visions of capturing big things and  
big bodies in the East having quickly  
vanished, and their national organ,  
"The Industrial Bulletin," issued in  
Chicago, having speedily given up the  
ghost, the Spokane lodging-houses  
set up their own paper, "The Indus-  
trial Worker," and, through its col-  
umns, announced themselves to the  
world for what they were. "The In-  
dustrial Worker," while preaching a  
social revolution, repudiated the ballot  
absolutely, jeered and sneered at the  
same, and urged "direct action" only.  
Logically enough from such premises,  
the paper suggests theft, as well as  
other crimes and frauds, as "legiti-  
mate weapons in the arsenal of the  
revolution that it agitates for. In  
short, the fruit of Slummary ripened  
mellow on the Anarchist stalk. The  
Spokane "I. W. W." concern made  
good its refrain "I am a bum."

It goes without saying that men and  
women, brought up in such an irra-  
tional and poisonous school, were  
bound to "break loose" sooner or later,  
especially sooner. It has so happened.

Their riotings they have sought  
to dignify, probably in all sin-  
cerity (as far as the rank and  
file is concerned) with the term  
of "Free Speech Fight"; and the  
capitalist Police and other authorities,  
only too anxious to help degrade La-  
bor, vex, worry and bait it, gladly  
availed themselves of the opportunity.

That, under such circumstances,  
"Mother Earth," the organ of the  
Anarchists Alexander Berkman and  
Emma Goldman, should turn some-  
saults of delight, and refer to the Spo-  
kane "I-am-a-bums" as "our Spokane  
comrades," is legitimate; equally legiti-  
mate, to those who have a grasp of  
social science, is the conduct of the  
Socialist party organization of Spo-  
kane, together with the S. P. press  
of the land—monthly, weekly, and  
daily. Just now when and immediately  
after the monumental failure of their  
Pure and Simple Ballotism, these bodies  
and papers, that had and have nothing  
but hostility, even villification, for the  
original I. W. W. with the po-  
litical clause, are seen merging  
enthusiastically with the Spokane  
Pure and Simple Bombism. The os-  
trich, when pursued, hides his head  
in the sand; the S. P., in distress, dips  
its head in a sewer.

With malice toward none, with  
charity for all, above all, with pro-  
found reverence for Facts,—the S. P.  
having fulfilled its mission of illus-  
trating the utter bankruptcy of its  
policy of Pure and Simple Ballotism,  
should now wipe itself out of existence,  
and leave to Anarchy alone the un-  
enviable mission of soiling the good  
name of the Socialist or Labor Move-  
ment.

THAT BROTHERHOOD, OR MUTUAL-  
ITY.

Leaving aside the not uninteresting  
exposure of the fraudulent practices in-  
dulged in by the civic and political pil-  
lars of capitalist society, made by the  
Sugar Trust Scandal, the Scandal is of  
prime interest through the fresh stray  
light it throws upon the myth concern-  
ing the Brotherhood of Capital and  
Labor, or the "mutuality" of the two,  
according to the latest phrase coined by  
the labor-lieutenant of the capitalist  
class, John Mitchell.

During our early slavery days, the  
Negro's condition was paradisaical com-  
pared with what his condition became  
later. What caused the difference? The  
invention of the cotton-gin. Before the  
invention the Negro slave was a source  
of comfort, or luxury, often expensive  
luxury. After the invention he became a  
source of wealth, fabulous wealth. So  
soon as this change in the essence of our  
chattel slaves took place he was worked  
with a vengeance. As a direct producer  
of cotton the slave was forthwith whip-  
ped to merciless exploitation, and  
even a new industry arose, there-  
upon, the industry of breeding  
slaves, an infamous industry to  
which our "first families of Virginia"  
bent their efforts with a vim most profit-  
able. The long and short of that dark  
page of American history, but luminous  
as a page in economics, was that the  
wretchedness of the Negro slave in-  
creased in direct ratio with his produc-  
tivity, and by reason of his productivity.  
No mutuality, no brotherhood there.

It happened exactly so on the sugar  
plantations of Cuba. The discovery of  
the wealth the Cuban soil contained in  
sugar was the signal for the wretched-  
ness of the Cuban Negro. From that mo-  
ment on his life became that of a soul in  
hell. No mutuality there, no brother-  
hood.

But, it will be said, that was a conse-  
quence of slavery; "free labor" fares dif-  
ferently.

It has been shown more than once in  
connection with the mines (coal and  
metalliferous), the iron industry, the  
textile industries, the leather industries,  
etc., etc., that the process is identical.  
In the measure that mines, wool and  
cotton, leather, etc., etc., rose in value as  
sources of wealth the condition of the  
labor employed sank deeper and deeper.  
The Sugar Scandal furnishes fresh illu-  
stration of that real Scandal—the intensi-  
fied exploitation of the worker in the  
measure that the industry grows lucra-  
tive.

What the profits of the sugar industry  
have become, how that industry has  
waxed in lucrativeness may be read from  
the stock quotations. Originally yielding  
a "modest return," the dividends now  
run into the 100 per cents. The Sugar  
Scandal, furthermore, reveals how the  
profits were increased by theft, and how  
that item alone runs up into \$300,000,000.  
Surely an industry, that yielded increas-  
ingly such huge profits, right and left, to  
the capitalist, must illustrate the mu-  
tualism and brotherhood between capi-  
talist and employer, if any such brother-  
hood and mutuality exist. What are  
the facts? The wages in the sugar re-  
fineries have declined, until now, accord-  
ing to the Census figures, the wages aver-  
age only \$1.50 a day, while simultaneous  
with the decline, the treatment of the  
men has become downright inhuman—  
just as with the chattel slave on the

cotton and sugar plantations.

Accordingly, while the profitability of  
sugar rose, the profitability of labor  
dropped, and it dropped just because of  
the industry's rising in profitability.

In the revelations of the Sugar Scandal  
it is declared that the carriers were  
blackmailed into silence because the car-  
riers (capitalists though they are)  
"feared they would be driven out of  
business," if they kicked. If capitalists  
can stand in such fear, to what abject  
state of helplessness must not the work-  
ers have sunk simultaneously with the  
soaring opulence of the brother with  
whom their interests are mutual!

SUGAR AND COAL; OR "MORALITY"  
ON THE STOCKS.

Whole pages have been taken up by  
the Democratic, the Republican and the  
Reform press exposing the frauds com-  
mitted by the Sugar Trust, with the  
knowledge, connivance and even the sup-  
port of Government officials, high and  
low. Columns upon columns continue to  
be taken up by these "public organs"  
with the matter; and the pulpits, the  
"drum ecclesiastic," that other supposed  
organ for the dissemination of morality,  
has in many a place been holding up the  
Sugar malefactors to public scorn.

At about the same time 400 human be-  
ings are buried alive, burned and suffo-  
cated, in the mines of the St. Paul Coal  
Company in Illinois; and the space de-  
voted to the calamity is trifling  
in comparison to the space de-  
voted to the Sugar affair. As to the  
pulpits, it has so far remained silent.

Why the difference?

Why? Simply because the Sugar issue  
concerns capitalists exclusively, while the  
coal mine disaster concerns the workers.

No doubt the conduct of the folks in-  
volved in the Sugar scandal is immoral.  
Theft is not a moral act. But the mo-  
neys stolen "remain in the family." It  
is a row that concerns capitalists only.  
Whether this or that batch of capitalists  
and their political agents steal, or do not  
steal from, cheat or do not cheat that  
batch or this, the wages of the workers  
are affected by not a copper; the condi-  
tion of their servitude is altered not in  
the slightest. Such an issue, to use a  
vulgar, yet expressive term, of the  
vernacular, "is pie" for the upholders of  
bourgeois society. Reeking with immor-  
ality from the crown of their heads to  
the heels of their feet, the apostles of the  
bourgeois social system have an oppor-  
tunity to indulge in cheap declamations  
concerning morality.

Otherwise, in the matter of the coal  
mine tragedy. To harp upon that won't  
do. The prevention of such tragedies  
takes money out of the pockets of the  
newspaper stockholders and out of front-  
pew payers. To raise the voice of protest  
against the iniquities that are directly  
responsible for such wholesale slaughter  
of workingmen, directly suggests condi-  
tions that capitalism is guilty of, and  
that can not be checked with methods,  
such as Sugar frauds may suggest. The  
coal mine disaster points to the necessity  
of nothing less than the dumping of capi-  
talism. Such events must be hushed;  
they are passed over lightly.

And thus it happens that the organs  
of capitalism, aglow for morality in the  
one case, are cold as ice in the other.

SHORT MITCHELL, AND MITCHELL  
SHORT.

Wicked London, Canada, "Free Press"!  
The report of the speeches made in  
London by Prof. Adam Shortt, of the Civil  
Service Commission of Ottawa, and by  
our own John Mitchell, of Mark Hanna  
lieutenanship in the United Mine Work-  
ers of America, in behalf of establishing  
a Civic Federation in that city, is headed  
by the London "Free Press" of the 15th  
of the current month with these two quo-  
tations from the two speeches:

"The next step is to get the parties to-  
gether face to face."—Prof. Adam Shortt.  
"I don't believe that men who put  
their feet under a table and discuss  
things together will go away without a  
settlement."—John Mitchell.

Unquestionably the two passages are  
typical, respectively, of the two speeches  
they are taken from. What is more, the  
two dovetail so neatly that, while each  
shows where the other fell short, they  
fit so well together that, jointly, they  
illuminate both premises and goal—the  
premises, that the capitalist Generals  
and their Labor-Lieutenants are having  
an increasingly hard time with their  
men; the goal, that Lieutenants and  
Generals have no better thing under the  
sun, than to eat, and to drink, and to be  
merry, for that shall abide with them  
for their labor to keep the blinkers on their  
men.

As an American Civic Federationist,  
Lieutenant Mitchell periodically puts his  
"feet under a table," together with his  
capitalist Generals, at the periodical ban-  
quets of the Civic Federation where  
Lieutenants and Generals agree that  
their interests are mutual, mutual also  
their love and affection; and prove it by  
jointly feasting on the wine and meat  
(blood and flesh) distilled from the veins  
and carved out of the second-joints of  
the toiling men, women and children.

When, therefore, Shortt states that "the  
parties must get together face to face,"  
but omits the feet-under-the-table per-  
formance, he falls decidedly short of  
Mitchell. In his London speech, Shortt  
was a short Mitchell.

As a Canadian aspirer after the beati-  
tude promised to the peace-maker, Shortt  
is an expert slinger of taffy to Labor,  
pronounces Labor "reasonable," and,  
therefore, expects Labor to prove itself  
still more reasonable. When, therefore,  
Mitchell mentions the feet-under-the-  
table performance, but omits the face-to-  
face (mutual winkery) between the two  
parties, he in turn falls decidedly short  
of Shortt. In his London speech Mitch-  
ell was a Mitchell short.

In the meantime, while the short  
Mitchells and Mitchells short are at their  
incantations, fitly assisted, as happened  
in London, by clergymen of various de-  
nominations, the mills of Social Evolu-  
tion, slowly grinding, are irresistibly  
grinding out the fine meal of the Social  
Revolution.

## THE "POST" AND THE SINGLE TAX.

"The Tribulations of a Capitalist"  
should have been the title of the Novem-  
ber 11 article, in which the New York  
"Evening Post" seeks to draw comfort  
from the numerous manifestations in  
Europe of a move to tax the unearned  
increment in land values, by trying to  
make out that those manifestations are  
remote, not in degree only, but also in  
kind, from Henry George's object.

Henry George was an atavistic ex-  
hibition of the uprising bourgeois of the  
eighteenth century. The uprising bour-  
geois, a representative of Capital, had  
the well-developed repugnance of his  
class for the feudal lord, whose appanage  
was Land. The means of Power readily  
becomes the insignia of Power, and, as  
such, sacrosanct in the estimation of its  
holder. Land, being the means, hence  
the insignia of feudal Power, was sacro-  
sanct, hence, above taxation. The com-  
petitor for Power with feudal Land,  
Capital, of course sought to break the  
means of feudal Power; to dim the halo  
around the insignia which oppressed it;  
and that, naturally, translated itself in-  
to a practical move to lower the dignity  
of the insignia and place it under the  
yoke of taxation. The revolutionary  
essence of Capital, its purpose, not to  
share merely, but to supplant Land, was  
not even concealed. Capital did not try  
to reduce Land to its own level as a  
fellow tax-payer; Capital purposed, and  
boldly did it declare its purpose, to step  
into the shoes of Land as the appanage of  
Power, and itself become sacrosanct,  
hence above taxation. The physiocratic  
motto "Impot Unique," Single-Tax in  
English, tells the story. Land, and Land  
alone was to be taxed: Capital was to  
go scot-free. It was a social revolution-  
ary program in which one class of Prop-  
erty, hitherto held vassal, was to de-  
throne another class of Property, place it  
under the yoke, and itself assume "Sac-  
red Sovereignty." The atavistic exhi-  
bition of these Property-class ambitions  
was Henry George.

At first blush, the expectation would  
seem legitimate:—"Seeing that the pro-  
gram of Capital in the matter of Land  
taxation was not carried out in full; see-  
ing that the idea of the removal of all  
taxes from all other property but Land  
was an idea responsive to a correct Cap-  
ital-class instinct, in that the execution  
of the idea would vest Capital with the  
whole hide of Labor, whereas now Cap-  
ital has to share the hide with Land;  
seeing all this, the atavistic exhibition  
of Henry George should have been re-  
ceived with long, loud and prolonged ap-  
plause from Capital." The expectation,  
together with the reasoning involved,  
would be legitimate if other things had  
not also happened.

Between the eighteenth century sea-  
son when the revolutionary pulse of  
Capital beat strong and, hence, beat  
frankly, and the season when the Henry  
George atavistic exhibition took place,  
Capital had got so substantially in the  
saddle that the "white parasols and ele-  
phants mad with pride," which formerly  
distinguished Land, had become pretty  
drabbed and pretty tame; the scepter  
had de facto passed from Land to Cap-  
ital; Capital could now afford to "go  
slow." In short, the one-time revolu-  
tionary pulse now beats soberly and,  
hence, beats craftily—all the more in  
sight and sound of the ominous revolu-  
tionary rumblings that are now arising  
against the modern sovereign, Capital,  
itself. At such a season, such an at-  
avistic exhibition as Henry George's is not  
received with plaudits by the revolution-  
ists of yore; at such a season it is re-  
ceived with the suppressed growls and  
the outbursts of disapprobation that are  
bestowed upon an "enfant terrible," a  
kid that blabs out secrets which his  
elders seek to keep dark.

The statistics of all countries, espe-  
cially of that leading capitalist coun-  
try, our own, demonstrate that Capital  
is more and more slipping the yoke of  
taxation, and more and more fastening it  
on Land. The "Impot Unique," the real  
Marxianess of Capital, that lyrically  
rocked the infant's cradle, has not lapsed  
into a "nursery song"; it has remained a

Star of Bethlehem, that unerringly  
points to Capital's goal, and is unflin-  
gingly, however deviously and surrepti-  
tiously followed by Capital. Add to  
this the circumstance that the now  
swelling waves of the Socialist Revolu-  
tion, the legitimate successor of the wave  
of the Revolution of Capital, causes the  
very word "Revolution" to jar upon the  
ears of now staid-conservative Capital,  
and the secret is plain why the Henry  
George atavism can find no favor with  
the powers that be. A Revolution, once  
accomplished, hates to be reminded of its  
past; and it hates the reminder all the  
more if the reminder comes from a  
friendly source, even tho, as in this in-  
stance and at this late social hour, the  
reminder spells Reaction.

Small wonder the "Evening Post," en-  
deavors in lengthy columns to believe,  
and to cause others to believe that  
"Henry George's principles of confiscation"  
are "absolutely ignored" in the  
European budgets that are taxing recent  
rises in land values. Small wonder the  
"Evening Post" seeks to find comfort in  
the smallness of the fraction of the per-  
centages of the tax on increment. Small  
wonder at the tribulations of that capi-  
talist organ.

## "TOO POOR."

The railroad workers of the west—  
the men without whose daily toil not a  
wheel could turn or a pound of  
freight be moved—have asked for an  
increase of wages.

The railroads, having of late been  
diligently crowding over the "return of  
prosperity," and having interspersed  
those crows with repeated asseverations  
of the "identity of interests of  
labor and capital," should now feel  
but one duty incumbent upon them.  
Their interests being labor's interests,  
and they being now admittedly on the high-  
tide of prosperity, they should be lying  
awake nights devising methods to  
make labor—"brother" labor, "iden-  
tically interested" labor—a co-sharer  
in the milk of that prosperity-cocoa-  
nut. And yet, oh perversity incarnate!  
what does one find those railroads  
actually doing? To their employees'  
request for living wages they reply,  
"The railroads are too poor, as they  
are purchasing equipment and making  
extensions, after a period of depres-  
sion."

That reads: During the period of  
depression the roads were "too poor to  
pay living wages, because business  
was bad." And now that the period of  
depression is over, the roads are still  
"too poor, as they are investing in new  
equipment." And in the future they  
will be continually "too poor, as cap-  
ital will demand returns on its heavy  
investments." And after that newer  
and ever newer pretexts will be found  
for pulling the poor mouth—and keep-  
ing wages down to the lowest possible  
level. Pinckney's noble defiance: "Mil-  
lions for defense, but not one cent for  
tribute," becomes, in the mouth of the  
capitalist, railroad or other, "Millions  
for riotous profits, but not a cent for  
wages."

Foolish is the workingman who at-  
tempts by requests, by wheedlings, or  
by pure-and-simple unionism with its  
"identity of interests" humbug, to gain  
an increase in wages. Up with the  
hammer of the Socialist Labor Party  
and industrial unionism, smash the  
whole crew of labor's plunderers, and  
erect in their stead the Co-operative  
Commonwealth.

## THE HOOKWORM.

According to Dr. Stiles, "the hook-  
worm is a parasite that lives in the  
small intestine, where it sucks blood,  
produces minute hemorrhage, and in all  
probability also secretes a substance  
which acts as a poison." Having so ac-  
curately described the insidious parasite  
one wonders that Dr. Stiles gives its  
habitat as "the South, where it ravages  
the 'poor whites.'" From the descrip-  
tion of the animile one would ex-  
pect to hear that his home is the whole  
United States, its pasture ground the  
working class of all colors, and its name  
well known to science.

When scientists classify bug or worm,  
they ascertain its qualities, and by a  
process of analysis, elimination and  
synthesis, determine the Order, Genus  
and Species of their specimen. Let us  
submit Dr. Stiles's parasite to this  
process.

It sucks blood—that places it in the  
general Order of the carnivorous.

It produces minute hemorrhage—that  
places it in the Genus of the sneak.

It secretes a substance which acts as  
a poison—that places it in the Family  
of the harmful.

Finally, it lives on the poor, the work-  
ers,—that places it in the Species of the  
cannibals.

What worm comes under all these  
categories? Only one—the capitalist  
vulgaris.

The capitalist vulgaris sucks blood,  
the blood of its employees; the capitalist  
vulgaris produces minute hemorrhage;  
the wound which its tentacles leave

after the bloodsucking is done continues  
to trickle; the capitalist vulgaris secretes  
a substance that acts decidedly as a  
poison: it is the substance which  
spreads foul corruption and ignorance  
in the atmosphere; the capitalist vul-  
garis lives on workingmen, women and  
children only.

So then "hookworm" is only a South-  
ern localism for the thing known in  
wormology as "capitalist vulgaris," a  
nuisance and a pest against which the  
Socialist anti-toxine is being directed  
the world over.

There are people for whom it is claimed  
that they discovered America before  
Columbus. The claim may, or may not  
be correct. False, however, is Dr. Stiles's  
claim that he discovered the "hook-  
worm." To give a well known thing a  
new name is not a discoverer's work, it  
is the work of a god-father.

HERR QUERSCHNABEL GIVES "THE  
PEOPLE" A PIECE OF HIS  
MIND.

Dear Mr. Editorial:—Can you ask me  
dis answer: Vy is it? I have seen in  
der "Beoble" der returnings of der elec-  
tioning returns of der vote of der zweite  
Nofemper. Ach du guter Himmel und  
lieber Strohsack! Vat an artful chug-  
gling wit fingers on your bart! Is dat  
der troot, mein Herr? Is it? Because vy  
do you falsification der returnings of our  
great S. P. fotes? Can you tell me dis  
inquiring? Wat you rebort on der great  
loosings of our fote in all der big indus-  
triellen villatches like New York, Cleve-  
land, Buffalo und so weiter, is der troot,  
but please, explanation to me,  
vy are you not fare enough  
und rebort also der big gains  
wich we had in all der schmaller towns,  
der Juneitet Shtates und surroundings  
like Berlin und Sachsen, hey, mein Lieber?  
Aha, now I haff you where der hare  
is short, is it?

In der name of chustice und fare blay  
I demand that you publication at leased  
die more importanting of our gains, wich  
you vill find inclosing und wich I haff  
glibbed from our officially barty orgel,  
der "Daily Kall." Dey are unreliable und  
authenticationing, because wherefore der  
"Daily Kall" is der greatest socialist  
Daly in der englisher tong between Sher-  
man under der Juneitet Shtates. Hier  
are dose unreliable reborts as mention-  
ing aboff:

Pumpkins Corner, Miss.—Debs had 1  
vote here last year. This year our can-  
didate for mayor received 2 votes, an in-  
crease of 100 per cent.

Squashville, Mo.—Hurrah for Squash-  
ville! Our vote increased 50 per cent.  
Last year we had only 4 votes here. This  
year 6 sturdy and class conscious farmers  
cast their ballots for our candidates.

Bloody Skalp, Oklahoma.—Who says  
we are not progressing! "Red Nose," a  
Cherokee chief and brave, told our orga-  
nizer that he had intended to vote our  
ticket straight, but on his way to the  
ballot box he was met by some pale  
faces, who filled him up with firewater,  
so he couldn't vote. That's the way  
those damnable capitalists attempt to  
count us out because they fear our party.  
Thus we have only five votes. Otherwise  
we would have had six.

Potato Junction, Ind.—We doubled our  
vote here. Last year not one vote was  
cast here for the S. P.; this year we had  
one, cast by our hustling organizer. The  
rest of the boys were so busy distribut-  
ing literature that when they got  
through, they found the voting booths  
closed, else there would have been three  
votes more.

Dear Mr. Editorial:—Der are a few  
hundert reborts like dese wich I heff  
glibbed from der "Daily Kall," but I am  
satisfaction dese few vill be sufficiening  
to confince you agittingly of your un-  
fareness. Is it? I hope you vill behaffing  
better der next dime.

Fery baternally yours,  
August Querschmabel.  
Pumpkins Corner, Miss., November 13.

## CHARITY ASLEEP.

Milwaukee, Nov. 11.—The so-called  
charity forces were given a broadside  
here last night when Dr. John M. Bef-  
fel said that "The forces which make  
for the uplifting of men are asleep half  
of the time and half asleep the rest of  
the time." This statement was made  
during the course of an address by the  
doctor at the monthly dinner of the  
Men's Club of St. James's church.

Leaving out of consideration the  
question of the unemployed, the doctor  
called attention to the fact that even  
those of the workingmen fortunate  
enough to have jobs were not given the  
means to provide themselves properly.  
"Get on a Clybourn or a Third street  
car coming down town at 6:30 in the  
morning," said he, "and watch the faces  
of the workingmen of Milwaukee who  
take those cars. See the pale, anaemic,  
wan faces, denoting lack of food, im-  
proper housing, overwork and an in-  
sufficient wage—then ask yourself: 'Is  
this a problem for you and me?'"

The doctor quoted Kate Bannard of  
Oklahoma to the effect that social con-  
ditions to-day are producing paupers  
faster than charity takes care of them.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There are  
some things I don't like in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Which for instance  
and to wit?

B. J.—The idea of co-operation.

U. S.—Is there any compulsion in So-  
cialism?

B. J.—Certainly, their "co-operation"  
is not voluntary "co-operation." I be-  
lieve in voluntary, not compulsory, co-  
operation. Compulsory co-operation is  
dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are  
"compelled" to do is under all circum-  
stances "dictatorial"?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Could you live with your head  
under water?

B. J.—Not I.

U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You are "compelled" to live  
above water, to move with your feet,  
eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result  
of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider  
it dictatorial that you must walk and  
can't fly, that you must breathe air  
and not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dic-  
tatorship in that.

U. S.—You then admit that not all  
that you are "compelled" to do is "dic-  
tatorial"?



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## WHO ARE THE DISRUPTERS?

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In 1890 the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts started on its mission to organize the workers on correct lines for their emancipation from capitalistic wage slavery. Harry Robinson, of Boston, was nominated as candidate for governor and polled 1,400 votes.

The contest was continued every succeeding year, and the party gained ground until 1898, when George R. Peare, of Lynn, polled 10,063 for governor.

That year the Social Democratic party, now Socialist party, was organized in opposition to the Socialist Labor party, and its candidate, Winfield P. Porter, of Newburyport, polled 3,749.

The following year the S. L. P. polled 10,778 votes for Peare, and the S. D. P., 8,262 for Porter. The two parties together polled 19,040 votes.

This year (ten years later), the S. L. P. polled 3,000 votes and the S. P., 9,000—altogether 12,000, a loss of 7,000 votes. In the face of these figures the question is answered: Who is it that is trying so hard to disrupt the Socialist Movement?

M. Ruther.  
Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 13.

## DRIVING THE S. P. BEFORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Section New Brighton held a good meeting Sunday, November 7th, at Beaver Falls with Comrade Mori of Blytheville speaking in Italian and Comrade Markley in English, the subject being "The Difference Between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party." After the speakers had finished, a listener in the rear of the hall arose and demanded the floor to dispute the statements made by Markley. This man commenced by stating that he was not a member of the S. P. but was a business man and knew all about the split in the S. L. P. when it occurred. He stated that Markley had lied, but was an honest man—which, by the way, sounded contradictory. Then he started on De Leon as being "pope" of the S. L. P., and compared the party to the Catholic Church saying all who differed were kicked out.

After this fellow had made his little speech, he was asked if the S. P. was not a compromising vote-fishing party that did not represent the interests of the working class and was mainly responsible for keeping them divided industrially and politically. This he and about four others denied, and then it was shown that from the very formation of the S. P. up to the present date it had acted as a tool for the capitalist class to prevent industrial and political unity. We produced the following evidence: the ballots of the St. Louis municipal election, the copy of the County Clerk's letter and the fusion ticket of the S. P.-Republican and Democrat, the copy of the Great Falls, Montana, Daily Tribune, of April, with the account of the S. P. trying to exclude Greek workingmen in the interests of the A. F. of L. craft unionism; we showed the S. P. exploitation of the toilers by offering gold mining stock, land, life of presidential candidate Debs, who has not given up the ghost, although he is dead in the labor movement; we pointed to S. P. hostility and treachery to the I. W. W. from the formation till the fourth convention, when, after the political clause of the preamble was torn out, the S. P. joined forces with the Bush Temple Anarchists.

When they attempted to interrupt the speaker we challenged them to debate, "Resolved, that the S. P. does not represent the interests of the working class." But they never opened their mouths, showing that they knew they were soundly whipped.

We challenged the S. P. at all times last summer when holding street meetings but they only cared to talk, not to prove anything, and they soon gave us a clear field. As a result of the meeting we admitted three members and that is a black eye for the freak of all the freaks, the so-called Socialist party.

Robt. Richardson.  
Rochester, Pa., November 14.

## SECTION PHILA. STARTS WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—To-day's lecture in Morning Star Hall, Philadelphia, was a good one and gives promise for success in the future. E. J. Higgins was the speaker and in a well thought-out address outlined the position of the Socialist Labor Party and the function of the indus-

trial union in the coming revolution.

The subject was, "The Way to Get Socialism." Higgins pointed out the fallacy of reform and the necessity for the political party making the overthrow of capitalism the immediate and ultimate demand and urged the organization of the workers in the industries for the purpose of backing up that demand with the necessary physical force and for running the industries in the interests of the workers. This, he declared, was the way, and the only way, to get Socialism.

A warm discussion followed the address. A number of Socialist party men took part in the debate and tried to show that the way to get Socialism was to wait and vote and then the evolutionary process would bring it about as a matter of course. This means, as Gustave Herve puts it in a recent article in "La Guerre Sociale," "in ten or fifteen thousand years."

A conversation overheard after the meeting will give an idea how things are shaping here. Said the first S. P. man: "How long is it since E. Higgins dropped out of the party?" Second S. P. man: "About two or three months." First S. P. man: "How about you? How do you stand?" Second S. P. man: "Well, I'm thinking about dropping out, too." The seed of dissolution which the Socialist party carried within itself is beginning to fructify.

In the evening, a few of us "buted into" a Single Tax meeting and made things interesting. After a good deal of trouble we forced those fellows into accepting a challenge to debate. The debate will be held in Morning Star Hall on December 5, at 2:30 P. M. The subject will be: "Cause of Panic."

We are now holding Section business meetings after the lectures every Sunday and we extend the invitation to all who are in sympathy with us to remain after the lecture and identify themselves with us.

I said to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People over a year ago, "Watch Philadelphia." I repeat it. We are going to do things and the old ones will not drop off. On the contrary, the old ones who had already lagged are getting back into harness again.  
R. McL.  
Philadelphia, Pa., November 14.

## I-I'S HELPING CONFUSION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I went to a protest meeting this afternoon. There I heard a speech about some wage slaves being in the capitalist jails, political institutions which they do not recognize. I heard a lot of talk about the "rights" of humanity, the "right" to "free" speech, etc. I saw a table piled up with books: "What I believe," by E. Goldman; "Trades Unionism and Anarchism," by J. Fox, and other junk which might be found at any meeting of A. F. of L. scabbards. I could not help observing that these brave, courageous "direct actionists," having slid to one extreme by the "Socialist" party route, are now outside of the International Socialist Movement making love to the Anarchists.

Anarchy—the absence of government. Socialism—the science of government. As Combers prefers Anarchy to Socialism, probably the next step of the physical forceists will be to join the A. F. of L. saying: "We were not working for the inauguration of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, we were only helping the 'Socialist' party keep the workers from understanding Marx, and we are helping the capitalist in his persistent efforts to identify Socialism with Anarchy."

Fred G. More.  
St. Louis, Mo., November 16.

## S. P. VOTES LOST HERE BUT FOUND IN SUBURBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed is a copy of a letter which was forwarded to and printed in "Der Arbeiter" of November 13. As an illustration of the intelligence of the S. P. membership it is very valuable.

J. Kresswell.  
New York, November 15.

(Enclosure).

## LOST IN NEW YORK, BUT GAINED IN BERLIN.

Worthy Editor of "Der Arbeiter":—I write this letter to you although I am sure that you will not print it because you always publish articles that are against the S. P. and suppress those that are in its favor. But this is your own affair. I only wish to state that your joy is premature. Our party did really lose votes, but what do a few thousand sordid votes amount to us?

Never you mind; we can afford it. You needn't break your S. L. P. heart on account of that loss.

We have lost, but we have also gained, and our gain is greater, a thousand times greater, than our loss. We have elected one candidate in Haverhill, Mass., and in Saxony, Germany, our party elected no less than six men at one swoop, so that at present we have there no less than 22 representatives in Parliament.

Furthermore, in Berlin, Germany, we elected no less than 14 candidates. This surely is not a negligible quantity.

Can you, of the S. L. P. show such results? You S. L. P. men are simply envious, otherwise you wouldn't have started such a rumpus over a few thousand idiots who took a notion into their heads to vote for L. Miller's (ed. of "The Wahrheit") party. To spite you, we will next year win more votes than we have lost.

Moishe-Mendel-Shneidersson.  
New York.

## BAD FOR S. P. PAID "ORGANIZERS."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist party held a public meeting on Sunday evening, November 14, at 694 Washington street, Boston, with its candidate for mayor of Boston Dr. George Galvin, as speaker. After discussing various matters pertaining to agitation for the campaign, the question came up whether agitation should be done with literature, and soap-box orators or without the soap-boxers. The inference is that the stump speakers do more harm, some of them, in one night than can be undone in months.

And then, a rather doleful story as to their ability to get on the ballot was presented. It requires 5,000 signatures, but if 200 of their members would go out and get thirty signatures each it would be an eye-opener to the capitalist politicians. Galvin further stated that if he had anything to do with writing the platform he would have inserted "We are in favor of Sunday sports." He said that then they would get every baseball crank and fan in Boston to vote for them. (Loud applause.)

One of their ever-ready soap-box orators took the floor to urge them to get to work on signatures for their nomination papers. He said that in going around men would ask him what party he represented and he had replied: "The citizens ticket." "But what good will they do if they get elected?" S. P. man: "Oh, you will only have to pay half what you pay now for a ton of coal, we are in favor of municipal coal yards." And yet echo answers: What is the matter with the Socialist party?

John Sweeney.  
Roxbury, Mass., November 15.

## UP WITH THE S. L. P. AND END IT ALL!

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In the New York Evening World of November 15 appeared two articles, one on the miners entrapped in the Illinois mine the other day, the other Taft's Thanksgiving proclamation. Taft is silent on the horrible death which the miners met. As a result of pure and simple A. F. of L. teachings, there are workmen who think that the President of the United States is the people's president and should be respected as such; that no matter what opposing views were held against him before his election to the Presidency, they should be laid aside and he be hailed as the head of the nation. Does not his proclamation show how little the President is concerned about the calamities that befall the working class?

It should not be overlooked that Taft's proclamation of thanks to God was issued long after this terrible holocaust occurred.

An industrially organized union of the working class could shove these pompous but unfeeling proclamations down the throats of their originators. But the A. F. of L. rules supreme, and the Socialist party is concerned only with its "votes." Down with them all! Up with the Socialist Labor Party and the industrially organized union!

Adolph Orange.  
New York, November 16.

## SHAMEFACED S. P.'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—It is amusing to learn how S. P. men are set in a flutter when one of their recruits, on feeling his way out of the woods, begins asking his comrades the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. When such a question is put, the S. P. folks' faces immediately change expression, and, in alarm, they dance around the inquisitor and "assure" him there is no difference, "it's only De Leon," and then they try to hush up and dismiss the matter, very much as some folks do when a growing child asks an embarrassing question.

A case of this kind was related to me by a Swedish comrade who is about to join the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation. He came to this country some years ago and landed in the Socialist party, joining an East Side Assembly District. It didn't take him

long to learn that the kind of "Socialism" which he heard expounded there did not fit with what he was familiar with on the other side. He heard of the S. L. P. and asked his fellow-members wherein the two parties differed. But he would be frowned upon or danced around as described. These heroic efforts of the S. P., however, did not suppress the young man, and failing to receive satisfaction, he left them. He now appreciates the cause for the alarm, excitement, and shamefacedness of the vote-catching folk when that simple question is put, and has a good laugh when he thinks over his experience with them.

C. S.  
New York, November 9.

## S. P. "PROPAGANDA."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I am sending under separate cover, two Socialist party publications for your curio cabinet. The one is the "Western Clarion," published in Vancouver, B. C., and is the official organ of the S. P. of Canada; the other is Cotton's Weekly, published by W. U. Cotton, B. A., B. C. L., in Cowansville, Quebec Province. In the first named of these two papers, you will find an article on the Class Struggle, by one of the S. P. organizers. Here are two extracts from said article:

"Bargaining and bickering over the price of labor-power is no more a part of the Class Struggle than is the haggling of a fish-hawker and a housewife over the price of fish a part of the class struggle."

"The class struggle is a struggle for the reins of government, and hence is a political struggle and nothing more."

How is this for a man who has made a close study of Sloshism for over ten years, so that he is now fit to receive an organization?

The writer of this article in the "Western Clarion" should also read "Cotton's Weekly," in which there appears an advertisement like this:

"NEW SOCIALIST GAME—"The Class Struggle." Good fun, good propaganda. The whole family can play it. Mailed for 25 cents in stamps; agents wanted. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill.

This is an excellent opportunity for members not very well posted on the Class Struggle to study up, by getting this "Game" and learning to play it. After having learned how to play "The Class Struggle," which is said to be good fun, the Socialist party member is advised on page four of "Cotton's Weekly," "that propaganda meetings should be made very entertaining, a half-hour lecture on Socialism being slipped in between solos, recitations and illustrated songs. Some such means need to be devised to get the crowds."

However, the be-all and end-all of the S. P. does not consist merely in the getting of crowds, so we are further advised that "getting an audience to purchase literature is an art. Making them drop liberal contributions on the collection plate is also an art. This art, like all others, is mastered only by practice. Each local ought to appoint a comrade to prepare special 'speils' along this line."

Both these publications are remarkable for Socialist party wit and humor, and are bound in time to displace the American publications of "Puck" and "Judge" which come into Canada in large quantities.

Gus A. Maves.  
Toronto, Canada, November 14.

## HENRY WALDMANN.

### Resolution.

Whereas, Comrade Henry Waldmann, the oldest pioneer member of our Section, was suddenly taken by death from the ranks of our membership;

Whereas, Comrade Waldmann was always a loyal member and, so long as his health permitted, a faithful and indefatigable worker for the Cause of Socialism and for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Buffalo, S. L. P., expresses its sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Movement by comrade Waldmann during the long years of his membership; that it sees in the death of the comrade a loss to the Movement that will be keenly felt and deeply regretted by all those who knew him; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Section Buffalo and sent to the bereaved family and to the Party organs for publication.

E. Hauk,  
B. Reinstein,  
J. Yates,  
Committee.

# AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

There is now before the Party for general vote a proposition on Language Federations, comprising two motions, one by Section Cook County, Ill., and the other by Section New York County, New York. Each mover seeks to have Article 12, of the Constitution stricken out, and to have substituted its particular motion.

This is the third attempt at long range legislation upon this matter, and even these latest propositions do not seem to have been properly digested by their proposers and seconders. The adoption of either would, I fear, lead to complications.

Section Cook County's motion, if adopted, would result in the party's having two kinds of members: those of the Party paying seven cents per capita to the N. E. C. and the Federationists paying three cents per capita to the N. E. C. Two cents of the Federation three cents would have to go to the mileage fund, the fund from which railroad fare of delegates to National Conventions is paid. The two cents would have to go there as the Cook County motion does not otherwise provide and the Constitution does elsewhere provide that of the dues coming to the National office two cents must be set aside, the other cent to N. E. C. funds.

This would really mean that the Federations would give no support to the expenses of the National office. Then will arise the question: Why should the party members pay seven cents per capita, while Federation members may enjoy the same rights at three cents per capita?

The New York proposition does not essentially differ from the Cook County one. It, too, provides inequality in membership—that is, provides for one sort of rights for all members. Party and Federation, but two sorts of responsibilities when it comes to financial support of the National office. Their motion makes the Federation per capita five cents, none of it, however going to the mileage fund, while the motion at the same time provides for Federation representation in the National Convention, and the Constitution elsewhere provides that the railroad fare of delegates to National Conventions shall be paid out of the mileage fund. This is conflicting, and will lead to further legislation.

These attempts to legislate by referendum are attempts at the impossible. Legislation can only be properly done in convention, where due deliberation can be given to all the factors in the case. It would seem then that the best thing to do in the present case is vote against: both motions and leave the Constitution as it is.

John Hossack.  
Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 18.

# The Differences

BETWEEN THE  
Socialist Party  
AND THE  
Socialist Labor Party

ALSO BETWEEN  
Socialism, Anarchism  
AND  
Anti-Political Industrialism  
BY

A. ROSENTHAL  
Price : : : 10 Cents  
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
City Hall Place, New York.

# THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

...BY...  
WENDELL PHILLIPS  
16 Pages  
PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
City Hall Place, New York.

# LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. I. C., LOUISVILLE, KY.—"Unionist" is the present name of the old Tory party of Great Britain, as "Liberals" has become the modern name of the old Whig. The line of cleavage is not exactly the same that it was during Whig and Tory times, but still substantially so. The name "Unionist" arose from the circumstance that supporters of Gladstone pulled away from him and joined the Tories against the Gladstone Irish Home Rule Bill, defeating the same. "Unionist" implies opposition to "dismembering" the Empire.

D. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Platform declarations are not conclusive. That's granted. Don't see the Socialist party declare in its platform allegiance to Int'l Socialism, and yet in its official conduct fight the Japs on the Pacific, the Greeks in Montana, the Negroes in the South, etc? But, when platform declarations and other official utterances tally exactly, then the platform declaration is of weight. The Socialist Labor Party platform, and all other official utterance, leaves no room for the statement that Socialism is a crusade against monogamy. The form of marriage is not a Socialist issue.

G. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Why sure! Know ye not that it is an old Anarchist trick to vote against Socialism by voting for capitalist candidates? That is one of the beauty-spots on the face of the scrawny dame "Direct Action." Chicago, even New York, has furnished many an illustration of the instructive phenomenon. Hence, none need wonder that "direct actionist" I-am-a-bums should vote the S. P. ticket in this city. The only wonder would be if they had quite 13 votes.

T. G. R., DAVENPORT, IA.—"Tis love's labor lost the heaping of facts upon men who serve no Cause but their own Malice, or Impure Aims, with the hope to convince them. Instead of convincing such folks they only become all the bitterer. Let'm go.

E. P., NEW YORK—Paul Kretlow, who officiated as the proxy for the S. L. P. representative De Leon at this month's session of the Int'l Socialist Bureau at Brussels, is a comrade of old standing in the S. L. P. He was in America at the time of the 1899 split, and, being an intelligent and clean German, was not imposed upon by the "Volkzeitung." Kretlow is an engineer; subsequently he moved to Berlin, where he now resides, and has kept in close touch with the Party.

P. S., NEW YORK—Some charity must be exercised towards those who know not of the experience made by Marx and Engels with the Anarchist. Such well meaning but uninformed people are prone to be taken in by the duplicity and sentimentality of Anarchy. If such people have sense enough to be saved they will have to save themselves.

T. W., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Such a man is simply a misfit. He belongs to the category of people who do not serve a Cause, and serve only their own private whims, or spites. Only such people would "explain" the attitude of The People towards the I-am-a-bums on the ground of "revenge." No rope would have been strong enough to hold the S. L. P. to the Trautmann-St. John concern after it struck out the political clause. No blandishments could have stayed the S. L. P.'s arm from hitting, as it is hitting, such an Anarchist crew. Without meaning to insult Bakounine, by comparing the Trautmann set with him, the experience of Marx and Engels with Bakounine is a bequest left by the founders of Socialism to the Socialist Movement to steer clear of such elements, and keep the Movement clear of them.

B. W., MONETT, MO.—For a person who follows a scientific occupation, it is no credit to his scientific method [science proceeds from facts] to say "the S. L. P. will not accept the rich." The S. L. P. welcomes the rich as well as the poor. What the S. L. P. does not welcome is the man who proceeds from the principle that his money is a patent of knowledge, and pushes nonsense with his money, and thereby corrupts the Movement.

I. T. N., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The influence of the S. P. in the liberation of Haywood and of Pourn was insignificant. The noise the S. P. made in the affairs was all along that of a fly on the wheel of the A. F. of L. cart. The S. P. sought to exploit the affairs. The election returns of last year, and

then of this year, show that nobody was deceived. If, indeed, the S. P. put forth any valuable efforts in the affairs, then the election returns would also show the price a party, that claims to be of Socialism, pays for identification with reactionary Unionism—it is dumped. The S. P. only screamed, the S. L. P. argued in those two affairs.

C. F., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The Socialist Republic, in operation, has no Money, uses none, has use for none. Money is a social growth. Read the S. L. P. leaflet on Money. Money is needed only where production is carried on individually. In such a social system Money is a necessity to bridge over and facilitate the barter that modern commerce remains. Failure to understand this causes such irrational Movements as the 16 to 1 free coinage of silver movement to arise, and, on the other hand, foments the equally inconsequential question, How will Socialism manage money? Exchange under Socialism will be conducted by vouchers for work done. Next week we shall probably have an article on the subject apropos of Russia. Next question next week.

T. C. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Whether the national launching of a political party of the A. F. of L. would "improve matters"? Decidedly. The discussion that would continue between such a party and the S. L. P. would be infinitely cleaner, hence, instructive, however hard the mutual blows, than the conflict that S. P.-ism foments. With the S. P. out of the way, two obscure figures vanish from the stage—the so-called "Intellectual," whose intellectuality consists in debauching the movement with his not always grammatically uttered bourgeois habits of thought, and the professional "workingman," whose workmanship consists in working his fellows. An A. F. of L. political party may learn from the experience it makes coupled with S. L. P. agitation and education. An S. P., on the contrary, can revise itself only downwards. It is a running sore.

W. L., HANCOCK, MICH.—The appropriation of money by the State for sectarian schools is tantamount to State support of the respective churches. Now, then, there is no church but is an embryo political government. Some have been such in full bloom; none but would, if it could, re-assume the function. A political State can not tolerate another within itself. That explains the so-called intolerance of churches. It is not a matter of intolerance with any of them that, the moment they have the power, they drive out all others. It is the natural, and necessary and proper act of a political State. Self-preservation dictates the act. From this the inevitable conclusion follows. State support of churches is orderly only where State and Church are one. Hence State support of sectarian schools in a country where State and Church are not one is a disorderly conception, explainable only upon the theory that whatever church presses for such support strains after supplanting the existing political State. Where Church and State are one the Church is the State.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is no "compulsory military service in Mexico," anymore than in this country.

L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Glad of the clipping. Shall keep it "in pickle" for eventual use.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—There is no such thing as "the second and third volumes of Marx's Capital." Marx wrote just ONE volume—"Capital."

F. H., LONDON, CANADA; E. F. W., COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. S. D., KNOWLTON, IA.; W. W., NEW YORK; T. J. M., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; N. L., WHITESTONE, L. I.; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; A. C. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; F. K., HARTFORD, CONN.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; S. P., CANTON, O.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA—Matter received.

SEND 35 CENTS

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 pages. Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.



